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Warrenton, Fred. 29 1876. 3

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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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Rates reduced to $1.00 per day: single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

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Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

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THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggists' Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

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of all kinds,

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of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

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The undersigned has opened in his new building on

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a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

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Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

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has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE, where he is prepared to do

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in the highest style of the art.

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Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Plants and Farms. Send for Circulars. 15-19

Select Poetry.

A Perfect Day.

BY MARY CLEMMER.

Go, glorious day!
Here while you pass I make this sign:
Earth swinging on her silent way,
Will bear me back unto this hour divine.
And I will softly say, "Once thou wert mine."

"Wert mine, O perfect day!
The light unknown, soaring from sea and shore
The forest's outer blaze,
The flaming torches that autumn bore.
The fusing sunset, seas when storms were o'er.

"Were mine the brooding airs,
The pulsing music of the weedy brooks,
The jeweled noise and the mossy lairs,
Wherein shy creatures, with their free bright looks,
Taught blessed lessons never found in books.

"All mine the peace of God,
When it was joy enough to breathe and be,
The peace of nature oozing from her sod,
When face to face with her the soul was free,
And ear the false, wild strife it fain would flee."

Stay, beauteous day!
Yet why pray I? Thy lot like mine, to fade;
Thy light, like yonder mountain's golden haze,
Must merge into the morrows misty shade,
And I, an exile in the alien street,
Still gazing back, yearn toward the vision fleet.

"Once thou wert mine!" I'll say,
And comfort so my heart as with old wine.
Poor Pilgrims! Oft we walk the self-same way
To weep its change, to kneel before the shrine;
The heart once builded to a happy day.
When, dear, it died, I'll say "Thou day divine,
Life presses sore, but once, once thou wert mine."

Miscellaneous.

MANAGING A MAN.

Nellie Davis was the prettiest, sweetest, best and dearest little girl in Hillsburg; and when Tom Carter fell head-over-heels in love with her, nobody blamed him in the least. And when the parson gave his blessing, and they went to commence housekeeping in a cosy little house on the south side of the town everybody prophesied all sorts of happiness for the pretty bride. And, truth to tell, Nellie Carter was very happy. It is a pleasant thing to go to house keeping for the first time, with everything new and shiny; and if you have somebody you love very much for a companion, it is still pleasanter. Now Nellie did love that great big blundering Tom Carter with all her might and main, and there was only one thing to disturb her perfect peace. She was the very pink of tidiness, and so was the most careless fellow alive. He kept his person neat and nice—but his personal belongings anything else. Tom would persist in tossing his slippers under the parlor sofa, to have them handy. In vain did she gently suggest that the rack in the hall was the place for his hat and overcoat. Tom would fling his overcoat, damp or dry, on her pretty, smoothly-made bed, and drop his hat anywhere. In vain did tidy Nellie make a place for everything, for Tom invariably tossed everything in some other place. Now little Nellie was only human, and Tom's slovenly ways annoyed her exceedingly. She was resolved not to spoil the peace of her cosy home by scolding, but how to cure him she could not tell. She bore with the patience of an angel, until one morning after he had gone to his office, she went into the parlor, and there lay Tom's heavy shawl right across the table, ruthlessly crushing beneath it the pretty trifles which lay upon the marble table.

"Now I can't stand this and I won't!" said Nellie, as she carefully raised the shawl from the delicate treasures and discovered the ruins of a favorite Bohemian vase.

"I don't know what to do but this I won't have!" she continued, with the little bit of wifely snap which every good wife must have if she expects to get on at all with that occasionally unreasonable animal—a man.

"Some way must be discovered to cure Tom of such performances as this!" went on Mrs. Nellie as she removed the ruins of her vase, and all the morning she went about the house with scarlet lips closely compressed and a little flash in her brown eyes, which argued well for Master Tom's domestic subjection.

And when a determined little woman says "must" and "shall," masculine insubordination might as well surrender at once.

Before Mrs. Nellie closed her bright eyes that night she had arranged her plans for the campaign against her liege lord, who slept the sleep of the innocent at her side.

But she meant to give him one more chance.

So, after breakfast, when Tom drew on his boots and gave his slippers their usual toss under the sofa, she gently said, "Tom, dear, hadn't you better put your slippers in the passage on the bed-room?"

"No, let 'em alone; they'll be handy to-night," said Tom.

"But Tom dear, they look so untidy."

"Why no they don't. A thing looks as well in one place as another. What's the use of a man's having a home if he can't keep things where he want's to?" said rebellious Tom.

"What's the use of keeping a wife and a servant on their feet all day to pick up things after you?" asked Nellie without the least show of temper.

"Don't pick 'em up at all. Just let 'em alone, and then I can find 'em when I want 'em," declared Master Tom, as he gave her a kiss and took himself off.

And the moment the door closed on him Nellie's red lips compressed again and her brown eyes wore the same look they had worn yesterday.

"War it is then!" she said to herself. "Now Master Tom, we shall see who wins the field."

She set quietly about the usual morning's work of a mistress of a house where only one servant is kept; and when Tom came home to lunch every thing was in its usual good order.

It remained so, and Nellie busied herself with her needlework until nearly time for Tom to return to dinner.

Then she rose to put away herself, to "open the campaign."

First she put Tom's slippers where he always left them, under the sofa.

Then she tossed her shawl upon the piano, and his best hat on the table.

Then she brought some of her dresses and flung them across the chairs and on the sofa.

Her furs reposed in Tom's own especial arm chair, and her best bonnet kept Tom's slippers company under the sofa, while her own slippers lay upon the chiffonier. And then, thinking that female ingenuity could make no greater sacrifice than her Sunday bonnet, she took a piece of crochet work, and sat down.

Presently the door opened, and in walked Master Tom.

He gave a low whistle of surprise as he glanced at the unwonted disorder, and at Nellie sitting calmly in the midst with her crochet work, and then came into the room.

"Haven't been putting things to rights, Nellie?" he asked.

"No, no. Why?" said Nellie looking up in sweet unconsciousness.

"I thought may be you had been, that's all," remarked Tom dryly, as he looked for a place to sit down.

Nellie quietly pursued her work.

Presently Tom said, "Paper came this evening?"

"Not yet," answered Nellie.

Tom gave a half sigh.

"Nellie, I met Granger just now, and he said he would call round this evening."

"Very well; probably he won't come before dinner. It will be ready soon," said Nellie, working away in demure innocence.

"Hadn't you better put things a little to rights, before he comes?" said Tom glancing uneasily around the room.

"Oh, no. Just let 'em lie," answered Nellie, sweetly.

"But they look so bad," said Tom.

"Oh, no, they don't," said Nellie, as sweetly as before. "A thing looks as well in one place as another."

Tom's face reddened.

"I never saw your room look like this before," he said hesitatingly. "I should not like to have any one step in."

"Why not?" said Nellie. "We might as well keep things handy. What's the use of having a house, if you can't keep things where you want to?"

Tom's face got redder and redder. He tried to look serious, and then broke into a laugh.

"Oh, that's your game is it?" he said—"Trying to beat me with my own weapons, are you, little woman?"

"Well, don't you like the plan?" said Nellie demurely.

"No, by George, I don't!" said Tom.

"Well, then, I'll make a bargain with you. As long as you keep your things in their places, I'll do the same; but whenever you don't—"

"Oh, I will!" said Tom. "Come Nellie, I'll confess like a man—you have beat me this time. Only just put things right in this awful room, and I'll never throw anything down again. There, now, let's kiss and make up, as the children say."

Nellie rose, and laughingly held up her sweet mouth for a kiss of peace.

And then, under the magic influence of her deft fingers, confusion was suddenly banished; and when Mr. Granger came round to spend the evening, he decided that nobody had a prettier wife or a tidier home than his friend Tom Carter.

Wise little Nellie, having gained possession of the matrimonial field, took good care to keep it until Tom was quite cured of his careless habits.

Sometimes he seemed threatened with a relapse; but Nellie, instead of scolding, only had quietly to bring something of her own and lay it beside whatever he had tossed down, and it was sure to be put away immediately, for Tom seldom failed to take the hint.

And, if some other little woman, as tidy and clean as Nellie, takes a hint also, this story will have served its purpose.

A Railroad Velocipede.

Mr. Johnson, a traveling musician, being in Garland, Col., and anxious to depart says the Golden (Col.) Globe, manufactured a velocipede with which he proposed to travel into Texas. Having become possessed of two two-wheeled velocipedes, such as were in common use a few years ago, he proceeded to fasten them together to run on a railroad. Wooden axles were constructed so that the machine could be adapted to any gauge of track; a broader tread was placed on the wheels to which were added flanges made of whiskey barrel hoops; levers were fitted to give means for using the hands as well as the feet to gain motive power; the whole arrangement was given a cover of red paint, and it was placed on the track at Garland ready for service. The machine weighs about forty pounds, and is easily handled. The operator sits on a seat resting across what were the two seats of the old velocipedes.

Johnson mounted his novel traveling apparatus, and arrived here without accident, having made the trip at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. He remained in this city a day or two, and altering the gauge to suite that of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad, he started out on Friday afternoon for the East. Our informant tells us that he saw Johnson near Goldsmith's rancho, and tried to keep up with his car on a good horse, but the animal was soon distanced. The engineer of the eastern-bound passenger train met Johnson at Apishapa.

Johnson is an old railroad man, and always provides himself with a time-card, so that he can keep out of the way of the regular trains. His apparatus is so light that it can be moved from the rails in a moment.

Gounod's "Son."

A short time ago a young man presented himself to Alfred Delilia, Secretary of the Folies Dramatiques. He was a blonde, with large, dreamy eyes, and, introducing himself as the son of Gounod, the composer, asked him for a box for the evening. Delilia very agreeably gave him one; the visitor was prodigal of his thanks, and just as he was about to withdraw there entered a jeweler of the neighborhood. The usual introductions were made, and the jeweler and Gounod's son left the theater together.

"How lucky I met you!" said the great composer's offspring: "I was just thinking of making a few purchases in your line."

"Oh, you have a Marguerite, have you?" said the tradesman, with a sly dig in the ribs.

"Well," said the young man, blushing, "human flesh and blood is not made of wood, and I was thinking of singing the 'jewel song' to her."

"How lucky that I met you, then," said the jeweler; "come round to my shop! It is only a step."

So they went, and young M. Gounod selected a necklace and bracelet worth 6,000 francs, and flattered the tradesman beyond measure by presenting him with the box he had just got from "my friend, Delilia," and the further promise of a box at the first performance of father's long-expected new opera, 'Polyeucte." Indeed, at the honest jeweler's pressing request, the young man sat down at the piano in the back shop and sang very nicely "an air from 'Polyeucte.'"

Next day the jeweler could not, in his just pride, neglect to inform his neighbors that he had made a customer of the son of the eminent author of "Faust" and "Cinq-Mars;" that from him he received a box at the Follies; that, indeed, he had been the exclusive auditor of an air from the great new opera. He hummed the air.

"Hello!" said one of the bystanders. "I've heard that before!"

"You can't have," said the jeweler "it's from 'Polyeucte,' and 'Polyeucte' won't be brought out before the Exposition in May."

I don't care when 'Polyeucte' is to be brought out," said the neighbor, "that air is in Myerbeer's 'Africaine' and you can hear it any night in the week down at the Opera."

The jeweler turned pale. "Then I've been swindled! he gasped.

He had. M. Gounod had flown with the jewels and pawned them to another jeweler for a quarter of their value.

The Manufacture of Mosaics.

The modern process of making mosaics now commonly followed at Rome is this: A plate, generally of metal, of the required size is first surrounded by a margin rising about three quarters of an inch from the surface. A mastic cement, composed of powdered stone, lime, and linseed oil, is then spread over as a coating, perhaps a quarter of an inch in thickness. When set, this is again covered with plaster of Paris rising to a level with the margin; upon which is traced a very careful outline of the picture to be copied, and just so much as will admit of the insertion of the small pieces of smalto or glass is removed from time to time with a fine chisel. The workman then selects from the trays, in which are kept thousands of varieties of color, a piece of the tint which he wants and carefully brings it to the necessary shape. The piece is then moistened with a little cement and bedded in its proper situation; the process being repeated until the picture is finished; when the whole, being ground down to an even face and polished, becomes an imperishable work of art.—The process is the same for making the small mosaics so much employed at the present day for boxes, covers, or articles of jewelry; and this work is sometimes upon almost a microscopic scale.

The Florentine mosaic, which is chiefly used for the decoration of altars and tombs, or for cabinets, tops of tables, coffers and the like, is composed of precious materials in small slices or veneers; and by taking advantage of the natural tints and shades which characterize the marble, the agate or the jasper, very admirable effects may be produced in imitation of fruit, flowers, or ornaments. The use of this kind of mosaic is extremely restricted, on account of the great value and expense not only of the materials, but of the labor which is spent upon them. None but the hardest stones are used; every separate piece must be backed by thicker slices of slate or marble to obtain additional strength; and every minute portion must be ground until it exactly corresponds with the pattern previously cut.

Permanent Silver Mines.

In his treatise on silver mines, Fuller says: "Wherever in any part of the world silver mines have been worked, they are worked now, unless from war, invasion of Indians, etc. We know of no silver mining regions in the world that have given out. Mexican mines worked by the Aztecs before the conquest by Cortez are still worked as profitably as ever; the old Spanish mines opened long before Hannibal's time, are still worked with enormous profits; the South American mines have constantly yielded their wealth for more than three hundred years, and are as productive as ever; mines in Hungary that were worked by the Romans before the Savior's time, still yield abundance of ore; the silver mines of Freiburg, opened in the eleventh century and worked continually ever since, yield their steady increase. So in Norway, Sweden and Russia, and indeed wherever silver mines have been opened, we believe without exception, they continue to be worked at the present day, and generally are more productive than at any time in their past history."

Happy Thoughts.

Written Years and Years Ago by Eli Perkins.

I saw a man pulling his arms off trying to get on a new pair of boots, so I said:

Happy Thought—They are too small, and you will never be able to get them on till you have worn them a spell.

I heard an officer in the Seventh Regiment scolding a private for coming too late to drill, so I said:

Happy Thought—Somebody must always come last; this fellow ought to be praised, for, if he had come earlier, he would have shirked this scolding off upon somebody else!

I saw an old maid at the Fifth Avenue, with her face covered with wrinkles turning sadly away from the mirror, as she said:

Happy Thought—Mirrors, nowadays, are very faulty. They don't make such nice mirrors as they used to when I was young!

I heard a young lady from Brooklyn praising the sun, so I said:

Happy Thought—The sun may be very good, but the moon is a good deal better; for she gives us light in the night, when we need it, while the sun only shines in the daytime, when it is light enough without it.

I saw two men shoot an eagle, and as he dropped on the ground, I said:

Happy Thought—You might have saved your powder, for the fall alone would have killed him.

Two Mississippi River darkies saw, for the first time, a train of cars. They were in a quandary to know what kind of a monster it was, so one said:

Happy Thought—It is a dried-up steamboat getting back into the river.

A poor sick man, with a mustard plaster on him, said:

Happy Thought—If I should eat a loaf of bread, I'd be a live sandwich!

As a man was burying his wife, he said to his friend in the graveyard: Alas! you feel happier than I. Yes, neighbor, said the friend:

Happy Thought—I ought to feel happier. I have two wives buried there!

A man out West turned State's evidence and swore he was a member of a gang of thieves. By and by they found the roll of actual members, and accused the man of swearing falsely. "I was a member," said the man, "I—

Happy Thought—"I was an honorable member!"

A Boy's Composition.

Ma is my mother; I am her son. Ma's name is Mrs. Shrimp, and Mr. Shrimp is her husband. Pa is my father. My name is John George Washington Shrimp. Therefore pa's name is Shrimp, so is ma's.

My ma has a ma. She is my grandma. She is mother-in-law to pa. My pa says mother-in laws ought to be vetoed. I like grandma better than pa does. She brings me ten-cent stamps and bolivars. She don't bring any to pa. Maybe that's why he don't like her.

Aunt Jerusha is my aunt. When pa was a little boy she was his sister. I like little sisters. Dicky Mopps has a little sister. Her name is Rose. I take her out riding on my sled. Aunt Jerusha don't like her. She calls her that Mopps girl. I think Aunt Jerusha ought to be ashamed of herself.

Aunt Jerusha lives with us. Sometimes I think ma would rather have her live with somebody else. I asked Aunt Jerusha once why she didn't marry and set up for herself. She said that many a man wanted to marry her, but that while poor Susan Jane was in such a state of health, she couldn't think of leaving! "Besides," she said, "what would become of your poor papa?"

Aunt Jerusha has a state of health, too. On washing day she has a headache, and does her head up in brown paper and vinegar; and I have to make toast at the kitchen fire. I make some for myself, too.

Aunt Jerusha says that nobody knows what she has done for that boy. That boy's me again. I told pa what she said. Pa said it was just so. Nobody did know. Ma said Aunt Jerusha means well, and that she is pa's dear sister. I don't see why that's any reason she should always scold me when I eat cabbage with a knife.

How Bank of England Notes are Made.

Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings, never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery and the sheets are counted and booked to each person through whose hand they passed. They are made at Laverstroke on the river Whit in Hampshire, by a family named Portal, descended from a French Huguenot refugee, and have been made by the same family more than 150 years. Some fifteen years ago a quantity of bank note paper was stolen by the complicity of an employe, and this occasioned great trouble, as the printing is a comparatively easy matter—the great difficulty with forgers being the paper. The notes are printed within the bank building, and there is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be exactly like another.

A novel license law for taverns is proposed in Virginia. Instead of rating the license at so much, or classifying the taverns according to sales, the system proposed by a bill pending in the Virginia legislature is a direct tax upon the "drinks." There is to be levied on every drink of wine or spirits two and a half cents, and upon every drink of malt liquor a half cent. The barkeepers are required to register the drinks by using "bell-punches," and the proposed law abounds in precautions for protecting the revenue, and penalties for "beating the punch."

An African Belle.

Lieut. Cameron found one tribe in Africa where women were much more respected than is common in that country. This deference of the male sex had, however, the usual effect. The "respected" women became much more addicted to fashion than their less favored sisters. One of the belles of this tribe is thus described by the traveller:

She is a merry sort of person, this "Mrs. Pakwanywa," and really ladylike in her manners. It was great fun showing her a looking-glass. She had never seen one before, and was half afraid of it and ashamed to show she was afraid.

She is a very dressy body—double rows of cowries round her head, besides copper, iron and ivory stuck in her hair, and just above and in front of each ear a tassel of red and white beads. A large necklace of shells was round her neck, and round her waist a string of opal colored singo marri, and a rope made of strings of a red-colored bead.

Her front apron was of a leopard skin, and the rear one of colored grass cloth, with its fringe strung with beads, and cowries sewed on it in a pattern; bright iron rings were round her ankles, and copper and ivory bracelets on her arms. Her hair was shaved a little back from her forehead, and three lines each about a quarter of an inch wide, were painted below.

The one nearest to the hair was red, the next black, and the next white; and to crown all, she was freshly-anointed with oil, and looked sleek and shiny. Her upper lip was perforated and a piece of stone inserted, until the lip protruded a couple of inches, giving a hideous expression to the face, and making her articulation quite indistinct.

Fateful Moments.

In every serious fire, says Conrad Wilson the ultimate amount of disaster is determined by the duration of time between the first moment of the outbreak and the arrival of efficient aid. Whether this interval is 30 seconds, or 30 minutes, is a question often on which great values are staked, and it frequently makes all the difference between the extinction of the fire without loss, on the one hand, and infinite ruin on the other.

Men talk gravely of the value of time even in the ordinary affairs of life But have they ever referred its value to a standard like this? Have they ever considered the intense reality of disaster, or the sublime conceptions of ruin by which alone can be measured its priceless value in the first brief stage of a conflagration, when vivid events crowd each other in an endless series, as they flash through the little eternity of that half hour.

Then seconds are expanded into days and minutes into months; moments are measured by millions of values; every tick of the clock is prophetic of a warehouse in ruins, and each vibration of the pendulum swings an unhoused family into the street.

In the origin of most fires the breath of a child that puts out a candle would extinguish the incipient flame. Give that flame a few more seconds, and neither child nor man could lift from the ground the weight of water required to subdue it.

The Value of a Dollar.

A silver dollar represents a day's work for the laborer. It is given to a boy. He has no idea of what it is worth. He would be as likely to give a dollar as a dime for a top or any other toy. But if the boy has learned to earn the dimes and dollars by the sweat of his face he knows the difference. Hard work is to him a measure of values that can never be rubbed out of his mind. Let him learn by experience that a hundred dollars represents a hundred weary days' labor, and it seems a great sum of money; a thousand dollars is a fortune, and ten thousand is almost inconceivable, for it is far more than he ever expects to possess. When he has earned a dollar, he thinks twice before he spends it. He wants to invest it so as to get the full value of a day's work for it. It is a great wrong to society and to a boy to bring him up to man's estate without this knowledge. A fortune at twenty-one without it is almost inevitably thrown away. With it and a little capital to start on, he will make his own fortune better than anyone can make it for him.—*Hunts' Merchants' Magazine.*

Rings.

Solomon was said to own a ring which possessed magical powers. Pharaoh gave a ring to Joseph, the patriarch, as a sign of his delegated authority. When the Roman ambassador required the king of Bithynia to give Hannibal up, the latter, on the point of the kings doing so, swallowed poison, which he always carried about in his ring. In the time of Alexander the Great, it was customary in Athens to wear magnificent rings, with engraved stones. It is recorded that Demosthenes was fond of finger rings. The Romans collected cases of rings many of which are mentioned as being at Rome; among these, was that which Pompey the Great took from Mithridates, and dedicated to Jupiter in the capital. Upon Pompey's ring were engraved three trophies, as emblems of his three triumphs over the three parts of the world—Europe, Asia and Africa. *Leisure Hour.*

The fourteen English women who are studying at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris have not only won compliments from Dr. Vulpian, the dean of the faculty, but also kind and courteous treatment from the six thousand young Frenchmen who are their fellow-students.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Harbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 5, 1878.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The two Houses of Congress reassembled last Monday, two hundred and twenty nine members answering to their names. The message of the President of the United States, of which we can only give our readers a brief summary, owing to the lateness of the hour at which it reached us, was read in both Houses, and the usual action taken thereon. The message is a straight-forward, business-like document, and is not elaborated with words merely for the sake of making it long. Very properly some space is devoted to a mention of the yellow fever which devastated certain sections of the South during the past year. A sensible suggestion is made by the President to the effect that a policy of non-intervention be observed toward those tropical and semi-tropical ports in which the fever is supposed to originate and from which it is always brought into the United States. He is rather favorable to the enactment of a national quarantine law. In discussing the southern question the President intimates that the condition of the South is rather better than in former years. In no equivocal terms the President announces his determination to enforce the laws of the United States in South Carolina and Louisiana, in the districts, where disturbances have occurred. He believes the constitution empowers the executive to guarantee the citizen not only the right to vote, but the right to enjoy every other political privilege undisturbed. There is in this part of the message no attempt to excite party or sectional strife, or to arouse or alarm any class of the people of the United States; but there is a calm, straightforward recital of the facts and of what the policy of the Administration will be. Of course there is no threat of military interference. The remedies proposed are civil and judicial.

In his reference to the Mexican border troubles, the President congratulates the country upon having escaped any serious difficulty with the people of our neighboring government. The reference to the financial question is brief, and moderate.

Among the miscellaneous recommendations, the most important are those urging immediate appropriations for a building to receive and exhibit the treasures now possessed by the National Museum. The foundation for the library building would have been laid last summer except for a difference of opinion in Congress as to the site that should be selected. The President favors no particular locality, any one of those thought of being in his opinion, good enough for the purpose; but he urges that the matter be settled at once. The National museum received from the centennial exhibition the national exhibits of several foreign countries and several private ones, besides numerous articles which were purchased for it. The most of these treasures have never been unpacked, and it is very desirable that speedy provision shall be made for them.

The last subject treated of in the message is the District of Columbia. The President says that the new form of government has not been long enough in operation to enable him to pass an intelligent judgment upon it. No important changes are recommended. Some public improvements in the District are referred to approvingly, the most important being the improvement of the flats along the banks of the Potomac, southwest of the city, the malaria from which makes a summer residence in some parts of Washington very hazardous, and is a standing menace to the health of the whole city. The filling up of these flats in accordance with the plans of the engineers would improve the navigation of the river, remove the principal local cause of disease, and give the city a beautiful park.

The message, while not having any claims to brilliancy, is a state paper creditable to the judgment and consistent with sentiments and acts that have heretofore characterized the President.

SENATOR WALLACE, speaking of the refractory wing of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, says that he will meet them on their own ground; that he will show that the defeat of the party in the State was largely due to the course of such men as Randall and Barr, and he will at the proper time have an answer to make to the recent epistolary effusion of the latter, which will give an inside view of the political intrigue of certain Democratic politicians which will make them wince. The Senator and his friends are very bitter.

THE Secretary of War scores a point against the majority in Congress on the subject of the law forbidding the use of the army as a *posse comitatus*. He says that in New Mexico, Arizona and other sparsely-populated regions of the West, while the troops may be used to defend the United States mail coaches from attacks by bands of plunderers, they can not under the law assist in capturing the robbers after they have made an attack; and to leave their capture entirely to the Sheriff and their local *posses*, is to grant the thieves almost entire immunity from arrest. This is law and order with a vengeance.

SENATOR BLAINE was promptly on deck with a resolution providing for an inquiry by the *judiciary committee* to ascertain whether the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States were violated at the recent election, and what further legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their constitutional rights. Many hearts will be made glad with this evidence that the gallant Maine senator means to shed light upon any instances of violence and intimidation that may have occurred in the southern states this fall.

JUDGE JAMES L. GILLIS.

Some Incidents of His Life.

From the Mount Pleasant (Iowa) Journal.

Nov. 14th is always an interesting day to our esteemed townsman, Judge J. L. Gillis, bringing vividly to his mind some experience of his army life, which are especially interesting. Meeting him last Thursday, he gave us an outline of his experience which we jotted for the JOURNAL.

At the breaking out of the war of 1812 Mr. Gillis, then quite a young man, joined a company of New York cavalry, and was attached to Col. Harris' regiment of regular dragoons. Soon after the battle of Lundy's Lane, he was out with a foraging party, and when three miles from Fort Erie, was captured by some of His Majesty's red coats. This was on the 7th of August, 1814. He was paroled at a place called Beauport, below Quebec, between the mouths of the rivers St. Charles and Montmorency, his parole limiting him to a space extending three miles from the river. Nov. 14, 1814, (sixty-four years ago last Thursday) he was with twenty-five other prisoners, taken from his parole and put on board the transport ship "Stately," about to sail for England, under convoy of a man-of-war. Not relishing a voyage across the Atlantic, under such circumstances, Lieut. Gillis, with five others, concluded to make an effort to regain their liberty. And while their fellow prisoners indulged in loud songs and revelry, himself, Capt. Hunt, Lieut. Clark, a Lieut. Fontaine, of Richmond, Va., and a Captain from New York State, escaped from the ship, climbing down the vessel's side on a "raddle," or rope ladder, into the long boat, taking with them for rations, one bottle of rum and one loaf of bread.

Lieut. Gillis had first passed out at a cabin window, cut the rope holding the long boat, returned into the cabin holding on to the rope, drawing the boat close under the ship's stern, when, after the party got down into the boat, they drifted on to the chain of a frigate and were hailed by its watchman, but the night being dark they escaped his detection, and drifted away, landing two miles below Point Levi, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. Leaving the boat they climbed the precipitous banks, sat down, ate their loaf, drank their rum and started for home, going towards the river Sandeia, which empties into the St. Lawrence above Quebec. Striking the river at daylight, eleven miles from Quebec, they took to the woods, going up that river, as they thought.

Traveling all that day in the woods, they kept the woods throughout the following night—the second out—and on the morning of the second day arrived at a Frenchman's cabin, he telling them that they were not on the Sandeia river, but a branch of it. He gave them a breakfast of oat-meal cakes and cooked onions, which, in their condition, were very palatable. Their host gave them three bitter oatmeal cakes and put them on a short line to the Sandeia river. After wandering for three days through spruce and brush, on the third day they reached a beech tree ridge and feasted on the nuts of that tree, Lieut. Fontaine eating shell and all, which gave him the colic. Soon afterwards striking a road, they came to the cabin of another French settler, and no one being at home, they consulted as to whether they should go in, help themselves to food and leave money to pay for it, or go on. Concluding to leave the cabin unmolested they pursued their weary march, and soon after met the owner of the cabin, who, with his family, were returning from St. Mary's. The Frenchman informed them that bills were up at St. Mary's, offering $100 reward and the King's bounty—a guinea—for the capture of each one of the refugees.

They returned to the Frenchman's cabin who gave them food and agreed to pilot them through St. Mary's as far as St. Francis, stating that he had a brother at the former place, who would assist.

After nightfall with their friendly (?) guide, they set out for St. Mary's, arriving there at a late hour, and rousing their guide's brother, were taken in.—Bedding was put up at the windows to conceal their presence, and they were told that they could not cross the river until the lights were put out in the buildings situated on the opposite side of the stream. The brothers then, on pretext of going for a boat, went to the guard-house and reported the presence of the Americans; the guard was ordered out, the house surrounded, and about thirty militia, armed with pitchforks, clubs, shotguns, &c., marched in, the captain carrying a long sword, shouting, at the top of his voice, to the boys, "Surrender!" more frightened than were the unarmed Americans, who, tired and footsore, had been endeavoring to get some rest. Capt. Hunt, who was something of a wag, seeing the militia Captain with his long sword, raised himself up from the floor where he had been sleeping, and asked the stalwart Captain: "What in h— are you going to do with that toad spear?" The boys realizing that they had been betrayed, and unarmed, made a virtue of necessity, and of course surrendered, without ceremony. They were well treated by their captors, taken to comfortable quarters and provided with a good breakfast. After daylight, the news of the capture having been circulated in the village, the prisoners became heroes, were visited by all the French girls, who took quite a fancy to the Americans, blacked their boots and brushed their clothes for them. Each of the prisoners having been put in charge of a guard and Lieut. Gillis, while taking a walk, cut a stick, and on his return to their quarters, meeting one whom he supposed to be the fellow who had betrayed them, fell upon and gave him a drubbing, the unfortunate Frenchman crying "murder," when Hunt and Clark coming up, told him he had beaten the wrong man.

Each prisoner was placed in a calash, and with a driver, also with a guard, were started back to Point Levi. The one having Lieut. Gillis in charge was the same Frenchman he had beaten, and on the way, at every stopping place, he amused the populace by telling how he had been mistaken and whipped for the betrayer, saying that if he looked like the treacherous pilot he deserved whipping. The party was two days and a half making the return trip to Quebec, and arriving there were put in jail for safe-keeping, the fall fleet having sailed for England. After three days they were taken before a magistrate and arraigned on the charge of having stolen His Majesty's long boat, and the penalty for stealing was death. Our prisoners employed a Yankee lawyer named Culbert, formerly of Boston, to defend them, and he shrewdly took the position that the British having taken them from their parole, they were at the time of the alleged stealing, lawful enemies of His Majesty, the King, and added that if the prisoners had destroyed the entire fleet, they would have been justified by the laws of war. This plea saved them and they were acquitted, when they were put on board a brig and sent, as regular prisoners of war, to the prison on Melville Island, where were gathered about 1100 other prisoners. There they were confined in a building composed of stalls, in each of which were swung 27 hammocks. While in that building they again attempted to escape, but were foiled by the cowardice of one of the night guards, whom they had bribed, and who, at the last moment, betrayed them. For this attempt one of their number, a sailor, was put into a dungeon for ten days, and given only bread and water, but his comrades managed to supply him plentifully with rum and rations, so that he fared very well. Here they were kept about four weeks and then again paroled at Dartmouth, opposite Halifax, where they remained until April, when peace having been concluded, they were sent to Salem, Mass. At Salem they were royally entertained by one Crowninshield, a resident, who was with them at Melville, and who was, the Judge thinks, the brother of the Secretary of the Navy under Jefferson, or Madison.

Thus ended our township's military experience, which forms an interesting chapter in his life.

In 1818 Mr. Gillis made a journey to Michigan territory, on horseback, being in Detroit when there was only one brick house and but few of any other sort in the place. There he met the celebrated Lord Selkirk, of Scotland, who having located a colony at Manitoba, was then on his way to Montreal, to attend a suit brought against him for trespass by the Hudson's Bay Company, having come to Detroit in a conveyance drawn by dogs. Mr. Gillis accompanied Selkirk as far as Ancaster, at the head of Lake Ontario. The Judge describes him as a thin-visaged, tough, sharp Scotchman. Not until four years ago, during a cruise with his son on Lake Superior, did he learn what particular trespass Selkirk had committed, when he fell in with a Mr. McLaren, in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, who gave him the particulars. The Company had agreed to furnish Selkirk and his colonists transportation from Ft. Chippewa, but on their arrival there refused for some reason to comply with their agreement. This was a great disappointment to Selkirk, and he determined to obtain by strategy what was denied him. Accordingly he invited the officers and other occupants of the Fort to dine with him, and succeeding in making the entire party drunk, while they were under the influence of his rum, Lord Selkirk helped himself to boats and whatever was necessary, and put out for his destination. Hence the suit.

In 1122 Mr. Gillis left New York State and moved into Jefferson county, Penn., then a sparsely settled region, his nearest neighbors being respectively 16 and 24 miles distant. He there was appointed Associate Judge, of the county, by Gov. Porter, serving two terms. He also represented that county in the legislature, was first elected in 1840, and served three years in the House and three in the Senate, of that State. In 1856 he was chosen to represent his district in Congress, serving one term. He made his first visit to Iowa in 1851, coming out in a buggy, and when he returned home found that his democratic friends were again running him for the legislature. He again came to Iowa in 1862, locating in this city, where he has ever since resided, universally esteemed by all for his many noble qualities of head and heart, and although in the 87th year of his age, is in excellent health, takes an inteligent interest in affairs generally, and seems so young and active, it is difficult to realize that he has seen so many years. He had a wide-spread acquaintance with the leading politicians and statesmen of the old school, was an intimate acquaintance and friend of James Buchanan, and was a member of the convention that nominated him for the presidency. Of the Judge's nine living children, (a tenth is deceased,) two sons reside in this city, one daughter resides in the state of New York, one in Pennsylvania, one in Detroit and one in Bairdstown, Ills.; one son resides in Pennsylvania, another, a journalist, in Richmond, Va., while his son, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis, who has been in the Navy for thirty years, is now commander of the United States ship "Franklin." In concluding this sketch of one so full of years, respect and honor, we do but express the unanimous wish of all who know him, that continued health and happiness may attend the Judge throughout his remaining life.

Brethren in Harmony.

The Pittsburg *Post* has opened out in a fierce onslaught on Senator Wallace. The immediate cause of this outbreak is a charge in Senator Wallace's home organ that James P. Barr, of the *Post*, is disappointed because the Senator has nipped his many political ambitions in the bud. Mr. Barr, in a two-column article in the *Post*, over his signature, denies that Wallace ever extended any favors to him, although he (Wallace) has always professed friendship to him in any aspirations he ever had. Barr calls him a hypocrite, and charges him with attempting to subvert the principles of Democracy that the Cameron may take root and the Senator become the moving, controlling and the only lever in Pennsylvania politics outside of the Cameron school, with Simon and Wallace as the preceptors. He gives Wallace the lie to the charge that he (Barr) injected sectarianism into politics. Wallace is broadly and openly charged with selling out the Democratic party. Barr burns his bridges, and declares that hereafter his attitude to Wallace will be hostile and that he will give him nothing but the "naked edge of the open knife," and closes by expressing the belief that when the issue between Wallace and the Democracy on the one side and Republicanism on the other must be met, the Democracy will prefer defeat with honor to success that binds them in dishonorable vassalage.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"HURRAH for Warren county! While we have not done all we expected, we have broken up the democratic party," writes Sam Cary, the Greenback chief Jugleman, to a friend in Sugar Grove.—This must be consoling to the Warren democratic fusionists.

"PERFECTLY safe, but terribly lonesome," a Yankee family would find it in Williamsburg county, South Carolina, according to a frank Democrat, who explained the situation to Correspondent White. Northern families must go in sufficient numbers to carry their own society.

REPRESENTATIVE ATKINS, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is not the least penitent of the mourners over the Democratic corpse. He says he will in the coming session avoid all sectional questions and discussions in the House, and if any member North or South undertakes to stir up old scores he will rise to a question of privilege and move to hold a prayer meeting.

ACCORDING to the *Sun's* figures the Democratic majority in the next House over the Greenbackers and Republicans will not be over six, and may not be more than three. One man, whom the Democrats confidently counted on seeing in the Democratic caucus—Col. Low, of the Eighth Alabama district—has announced that he will not act with the Democrats in organizing the House. On many questions he will act with the Republicans.

MARLON CHANCE, of Ohio, who did much effective work on the stump in Pennsylvania during the late campaign, speaking of his experience at that time, says that he needs no argument to convince him that Pennsylvania is for Grant; that in his speeches, whenever in the line of argument he even alluded to the name of Grant, everybody set up a shout or approval. He says that the Grant campaign of 1880 will be the liveliest ever known in our political history, especially if the magic influence of Grant's name keeps on growing at its present rate.

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

SECRETARY OF WAR McCRARY used to be a bricklayer.

ANDREW JACKSON received one vote for congress in the Sixth District of this State.

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN, a prominent New York politician, died in Albany last Saturday.

FOR every new national bank organized during the past year two have gone out of business.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY will soon leave for China, to enter upon his duties as United States Consul.

A TELEPHONE more than sixty miles long, and costing about $5,000, is in course of erection in Nevada.

LOUIS A GODEY, founder of *Godey's Lady's Book*, died in Philadelphia last Sunday, aged 75 years.

PERSONAL.—If the late Mr. A. T. Stewart will return to his distressed family no questions will be asked—*Oil City Derrick*.

MAGGIE MITCHELL has adopted two orphan children of her only brother, who fell a victim to the yellow fever in Memphis.

THE only man who opposed General Garfield's renomination in the district convention in Ohio has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

TWO HUNDRED and nine of the two hundred and ninety-three members of the present congress are lawyers. May the Lord have mercy on us!

THE entire cost of the new carpets for the House and Senate chambers at Harrisburg will be over $5,000. They are furnished in body Brussels and put down for $1.27 per yard.

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* suggests that before we sing the next verse of "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," we take a look into the grave and see that it is there.

AMONG the passengers who were lost by the sinking of the steamship Pomerania were Mrs. Mary Heister Clymer, with a son and daughter. Mrs. Clymer was the sister of Hon. Heister Clymer, member of Congress from the Berks district, this State, and the wife of Wm. Bingham Clymer.

State Appropriations to Common Schools.

At the meeting of the Lancaster county Teachers' Institute, Prof. Wickersham delivered a lecture relative to his recent European trip, after which he was asked to give the reason why the State appropriation of one million dollars has not been distributed to the several school districts. The Professor replied that the reason was because there was no money in the State treasury. $200,000 had been distributed some time ago, and $100,000 more recently among the districts that had first made their official reports; $700,000 is still due and will be distributed as soon as the money can be obtained. The State revenues, it must be remembered, have greatly fallen off; many corporations have failed to pay their taxes on account of the hard times. Dr. Wickersham said he could of course draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the money due the school districts, but to do this would be of no more use than it would be for a man to draw his check on a bank in which he had no funds.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture on "The wastes and burdens of society," claims "man's *natural* life to be 80 years, and as the *average* life is but 33 years, there must be a waste of 47 years." There is much of truth in this statement. If a man be unfortunate in business it is attributed to the violation of some commercial law. Now, if a person be taken off in the prime of life, ought it not to be attributed to the violation of some physiological law? If people only knew better, they would live better and longer; but how can they profit by that which they know not of? The only popular work that meets this great want is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In it the great problems of disease and health are fully discussed.—The work contains over 900 pages and 250 colored plates and wood cuts. Price, $1.50 (post-paid). Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been engaged in the tank business, and known as the firm of J. K. Longermore & D. E. Blatchley have dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

LONGERMORE & BLATCHLEY.

Duke Centre, Nov. 6, 1878.—3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT

Armstrongs Jewelry Store

may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

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Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWNS' LARGEST CLOTHING HUOSE IN AMERICA.

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M. L. ARMSTRONG,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

ST. NICHOLAS,

Scribner's Illustrated Magazine For Girls and Boys.

An Ideal Children's Magazine.

Messrs. SCRIBNER & CO., in 1873 began the publication of ST. NICHOLAS, an illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, with Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. Five years have passed since the first number was issued, and the magazine has won the highest position. It has a monthly circulation of

OVER 50,000 COPIES.

It is published simultaneously in London and New York, and the transatlantic recognition is almost as general and hearty as the American. Although the progress of the magazine has been a steady advance, it has not reached its editor's ideas of best, because her ideal continually outruns it, and the magazine as swiftly follows after. To-day ST. NICHOLAS stands ALONE IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS: The New York *Tribune* has said of it:—"ST. NICHOLAS has reached a higher platform, and commands for its service wider resources in art and letters than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The *London Literary World* says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's press."

Good Things for 1878-9.

The arrangement for literary and art contributions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, as well as from promising new ones. Mr. Frank R. Stockton's new serial story for boys,

"A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP,"

Will run through the twelve monthly parts,—beginning with the number for November, 1878, the first of the volume—and will be illustrated by James E. Kelley. The story is one of travel and adventure in Florida and the Bahamas. For the girls, a continued tale,

"HALF A DOZEN HOUSEKEEPERS,"

By Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Frederick Dielman, begins in the same number; and a fresh serial by Susan Coolidge, entitled "Eyebright," with plenty of pictures, will be commenced early in the volume. There will also be a continued fairy-tale called

"RUMPTY DUDGET'S TOWER."

Written by Julian Hawthorne, and illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. About the other familiar features of St. Nicholas, the editor preserves a good-humored silence, content, perhaps to let her five volumes already issued prophesy concerning the sixth, in respect to short stories, pictures, poems, humor, instructive sketches, and the lure and lore of "Jack in the Pulpit," the "Very Little Folks" department, and the "Letter-box," and "Riddle box."

Terms, $3.00 a year; 25 cents a Number.

Subscriptions received by the Publisher of this paper, and by all Booksellers and Postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers should write name, Post-office, county and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order or registered letter to SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

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Before Taking. After Taking.

of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which is a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 11 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Hance Bros. & White, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. For sale in Smethport by all Druggists and Dealers. 52-4y

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

FOR 1879.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

The position of the foremost Republican newspaper in the United States will be sustained by THE NEW-YORK TIMES by the same policy in virtue of which that position has been attained.

THE TIMES will continue to place fidelity to the interests of the Republican party above the pursuit of personal aims or private ambition, and will steadfastly insist that the usefulness of any party must be measured by the extent of its devotion to the honor and welfare of the country. In the future as in the past, the attitude of THE TIMES will be that of independence within the Republican Party. The maintenance of the national credit; the purification of the public service; the advocacy of all seasonable projects of fiscal reform; rigid economy in public expenditures; opposition to subsidies and corporate jobbery in all forms, and the preservation of equal rights to all citizens, North and south, will be the salient points of the policy of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES will continue to be distinguished as an enterprising, accurate, and carefully edited newspaper. The acknowledged excellence and fullness of its correspondence by mail and telegraph, from all parts of the world, will be adequately maintained, and its facilities for collecting domestic and foreign news will be expanded to meet the increasing demands of our time.

In the sphere of literary and artistic criticism, of scientific, social, and general discussion, THE TIMES will address itself, as heretofore, to the appreciation of the educated and intelligent classes of the American people. It will be lively without being sensational, aggressive without being coarse; at all times it will strive to be fearless and independent in the championship of the right. No theories subversive of the principles on which the soundness of family ties, and the existence of society alike repose will be promulgated in its columns.

THE TIMES rejects all advertisements of lotteries, of quacks and medical pretenders, and of all other agencies by which the insidious poison of vice is disseminated throughout society. It will be in the future, as in the past, a newspaper especially adapted for family reading.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing selected editorials on topics of national and general interest from the columns of the daily issue, as well as a concise summary of political, social, and foreign news, besides other features which recommend it to all classes of readers, is a paper admirably fitted to circulate in every portion of the United States. It will be the aim of its conductors to use every means, not only to maintain its well-earned supremacy, but to make its popularity still more decided.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

New York City.

A GOLD MEDAL

has been awarded at the Paris Exposition citing to

J. & P. COATS,

for their best Six-Cord Spool Cotton, confirming the estimate placed upon their goods at all the World's Expositions, from that at London, 1862, to the Centennial Exposition of 1876, where they took a diploma for "SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND EXCELLENT QUALITY."

The second prize of a Silver Medal was taken by the Willimantic Linen Company, which claims to be the special champion of American industry and which has extensively advertised a Grand Prize at Paris.

No Grand Prizes were awarded for Spool Cotton at PARIS.

Messrs. J. & P. Coats have established in Pawtucket, R. I., the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States. Every process of manufacture, from the raw cotton to the finished spool, is conducted there. Their American-made Spool Cotton took the award at the Centennial, and while they have never claimed special merit for their American-made Spool Cotton over that manufactured in their Scotch Mills, they have the satisfaction of announcing that they have re-identified themselves with this country, that

AMERICA, as represented by J. & P. COATS, is still

Ahead in Spool Cotton.

BATES & COATES,

Sole Agents in Philadelphia for

v16n1 2t J. & P. COATS.

HEATH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nervousness, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Philada." If your Druggist will not supply send $5 by mail or one box to Barrick, Bellers & Co., 70 N. 4th St., Phila. 35-28y1

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MOST COMPLETE STOCK

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Gents' and Boys' Clothing

A SPECIALTY.

Overcoats to Suit Everybody.

We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

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LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

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The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

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WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No.....to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {Tryon G. Fish, Edwin R. Fish, Jno. C. Rycraft,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LOWEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 5, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 353, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
W. T. CALLAR, W. M.
G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGNER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m, service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary, &c.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. Deputy.—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Bej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Dean, M. W. Fisher.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M. L. Armstrong.
Asst Burgess—H. L. McCoy.
Council—M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin
Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—L. Rogers B D Hamlin B L Knapp E G Brown K Sartwell L Burlingame
Peormaster—E F Wetherby W Gallup
Assessor—M Smith P Ford
Auditors—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A D Armstrong

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLE'S and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—There are now forty prisoners in the jail.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco.

—Warren is to have a skating rink the coming winter.

—Dr. Lewis, the dentist at the Wright House next Monday.

—The Ashton Dramatic Company were playing in Wellsboro last week.

—It took over $26,000 to run Tioga county the past eight months.

—Scarlet and blue stockings contain poison. Don't eat 'em.—*Free Press.*

—Eighteen hundred tons of coal were shipped from the Morris Run mines one day last week.

—Robt. C. Simpson has presented the Wellsboro Fire Department with a check for $100.

—The iron bridge over the canal at Manda has been taken down by the canal authorities.

—Fred. Schoening enters upon his fourth term as Prothonotary of Elk county on January 1st.

—The Thompson House, at Kane, is closed and the other hotels are overrun with guests.

—The mud is so deep in Bradford that it is expected every day the horses' legs will strike the third sand.

—Elmira has just closed a fair for the benefit of her Orphans' Home, and realized the handsome sum of $1,200 thereby.

—For the information of our readers we this week publish a tabular statement of all property taxable for county purposes for the year 1878.

—Why don't some enterprising man establish a wood yard in this borough? It would be a paying investment and a great convenience.

—Dr. Freeman has connected his office, in Callar's drug store, with his residence, by means of a telephone. The distance is over half a mile.

—Odell has been painting, papering, and kalsomining the interior of H. Hamlin's banking and exchange office so that it shines equal to a resumption dollar.

—We invite attention to the prospectus of the ever popular Scribner periodicals; also to that of the New York *Times*, one of the best newspapers in America.

—In the matter of the appeal of Sergeant township, this county, from the order of justice removing George Brown from Elk county, the case was continued at last term of court in Elk.

—The voters of Kendall voted almost unanimously at the recent election to pay off their indebtedness for street improvements—$600—by a single assessment, and balance the books.

—Elsewhere in this paper we publish a sketch of the life of Judge Gillis which will be interesting reading to his many friends and acquaintances in this section. The Judge is now a resident of Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

—A. B. Armstrong has just received from Rochester an elegant line of new books, bibles, prayer-books, and stationery of all kinds. Al. has developed a cultured taste in the selection of books—equal to a Boston bean-eater.

—Theodore Tilton delivered his "Problem of Life" a few evenings since before a Warren audience so slim that the receipts did not pay the expenses. Theodore undoubtedly thinks the Warren people cannot appreciate talent and cultuah.

—A well equipped and thoroughly efficient "Bucket Brigade," with hooks and ladders and all the tools for active service, has been organized in Kendall borough. The citizens of that enterprising borough propose to be prepared for any possible visitation of the dreaded "fire-fiend."

None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Maudeville. tf

Dr. Raub will be at the Bennett House on the 12th and 13th of this month.

—Potatoes are on a decline. They have struck fifty cents a bushel, in the eastern and northern parts of the State, along the Delaware and Hudson road.

—Are you suffering with an aching tooth? Dr. Lewis will be at the Wright House next Monday. You will have yourself to blame if you suffer after that date.

—The President to the Red-Shirts of South Carolina—"Now, now, my dear, dear friends! this really must not be allowed. Do you mean to break my heart, you naughty men?"

—We received an interesting correspondence from Ceres after our forms were ready for the press. It will receive proper attention next week.

—A Danbury man who lectured recently in an adjoining town, said that many persons failed to get into the hall. It subsequently transpired that they made no attempt to.

—Bullis Bros., of Port Allegany, have purchased one of the saw mills at State Line, on the Buffalo road, and express their intention to put in six million feet of logs this winter.—*Olean Record.*

—Quiet progress is making towards securing the construction of that grand public improvement—the Wellsville and Eldred Narrow Gauge. This chance must not be lost.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

—The Elmira *Advertiser* on the message—"We are roaring mad. We didn't get our copy of the infernal document. Meanest message ever heard of. Good heavens! Show us somebody who wants to be licked."

—Specht's new store is well under way, and presents a very fine appearance. The front especially is handsome and ornamental. A few more buildings of the kind would improve the looks of the lot on which this store is located.

—An inch of snow covers the ground to-day. It is the first of the season of any consequence, and the "mighty hunters" are taking advantage of it. If Sam returns without a tiger or elephant we shall miss our guess.

—G. W. Nichols has the job of putting up a barn for Mr. Meese, of the Centennial House, Kane. The frame work Mr. Nichols will do at B. F. Ely's mill, this place, the lumber to be shipped to Kane after it is framed.—*Elk Advocate.*

—The coal monopoly has decided to put 17,000,000 tons of anthracite on the market this year. This is 2,000,000 more than was shipped last year, and the miners are glad at the prospect of getting an increased amount of work to do.

—The State authorities are throwing a dam across the Genesee Valley canal at North Cuba. It is done for the purpose of carrying the water north to Black Creek and from thence into the Erie canal, thus making the Cuba reservoir a feeder for the old Erie.

—We judge that Dr. Lewis, the Arcade dentist, has built up an extensive patronage in this section from the fact that his visits are steadily becoming necessarily more frequent to accommodate his customers. He will be here again next Monday, stopping at the Wright House, and remaining during the week.

—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Arthur Young which occurred at his home in Farmers Valley yesterday morning. As we are unaware of the facts respecting his illness, etc., we will not this week attempt to give anything of an obituary notice of the deceased. He was one of the most upright and esteemed citizens of this county, and all will be pained to hear of his demise.

—The depot at Kane was broken into on Friday last, at noon. The thieves entered through the men's sitting room into the ticket office and took eighteen dollars in money! The robbery occurred while O. B. Lay, the ticket agent, was at dinner, and the audacity of the thieves in committing the crime in broad daylight shows them to be old hands in the business. No arrests have been made.—*Elk Advocate.*

—A gentleman named Burdick, residing or operating in Eldred, Pa., was robbed of $1,000 on train 12, this division, Tuesday evening. He was going to Hornellsville to buy a mortgage, and was doubtless followed by an adroit pick-pocket. He remembers that on the way, a "gentleman" came and sat down in the seat with him, and he reflects now that the same "gentleman" doubtless introduced himself to the package of money.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

A Remarkable Mandamus.

An application for an alternative writ of mandamus in the case of The People ex rel., Frank G. Stebbins against the Board of Supervisors of Allegany county was asked for to compel the Board of Supervisors to designate the *Cuba Patriot*, a newspaper published at Cuba, as one of the papers for the publication of the Session Laws for the ensuing year. The *Cuba Patriot* is a Republican paper. The statute requires the Board of Supervisors to designate two newspapers for the publication of the Session Laws, and each paper is required to be a fair representative of "two different principal parties of the county." At the recent session of the Board a vote was taken on this subject, and the *Genesee Valley Free Press* received fifteen votes, the *Cuba Patriot* twelve, and the *Allegany County Democrat* one. They declared the *Press* as the representative of the Republican party, and the *Allegany County Democrat*, which is the only Democratic paper published in that county, the representative of that party, thereby ignoring the vote in favor of the *Cuba Patriot*. The *Free Press* is said to be an independent paper, and at every election for several years past has supported candidates of each party, ignoring regular party nominations and organizations. The object of the writ—and as granted by the court—was to compel the Board to designate the *Cuba Patriot* as the representative of the Republican party, and to award the printing to it, instead of to the *Free Press*, or to continue balloting until some paper other than the *Free Press* should be chosen. The writ was made returnable at the Allegany County Special Term to be held at Belmont, N. Y., on the third Monday of January, 1879. Mr. George M. Osgoodby appeared as counsel for the relator, Mr. Stebbins.—*Buffalo Express.*

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of all Property, Taxable for County Purposes for the year 1878.

BOROUGHS.	Number of taxables.	Aggregate value Real Estate taxable.	Number and value of Horses, Mares, Geldings and Mules over the age of 4 years.	Number and value of Cows and Neat Cattle over 4 years.	Valuation of Salaries, Emoluments of Office, profits of profession, trade, occupations and professions.	Aggregate value of all property taxable for County purposes.
Annin township	208	$ 38850	145	$ 2815	351	$38839	$ 2850	$ 47309
Bradford township	1020	671168	491	11029	528	5530	90333	768328
Bradford borough	792	142734	256	3630	41	414	62350	209748
Ceres township	272	47300	145	2270	227	3105	1000	53675
Corydon township	63	91920	26	825	91	850	.....	93595
Eldred township	571	79784	219	4455	451	5949	3800	93988
Hamilton township	118	23257	44	1005	72	830	3700	28792
Hamlin township	93	84591	36	945	71	760	800	86096
Keating township	491	102873	207	6416	671	7430	3570	120288
Lafayette township	218	105725	96	2255	113	1210	3000	112208
Liberty township	449	171143	296	6145	474	4845	8.90	187202
Norwich township	83	121808	38	1260	160	1800	650	125878
Otto township	158	64442	120	2470	179	1995	1700	70997
Sergeant township	154	98888	47	1170	76	760	10750	112568
Smethport borough	1185	45572	53	1256	67	590	7167	55737
Wetmore township	324	115546	89	1320	121	1320	4550	123550
Kendall borough	451	73518	129	2430	97	970	3350	1.4468
Total	6596	$1197727	2548	69974	3794	41232	215890	2632353

Personal.

—Dr. H. L. McCoy is spending a few days in Ellcottville among friends.

—S. F. Wheeler and family, of Kendall borough, visited some of their many friends in this borough last Saturday and Sunday.

—Warley Gifford and Frank Wright returned from Buffalo yesterday. Of course *new goods* were what took them to the city.

—Our young friend, Will Specht, is filling the position of clerk in Haskill & Giffords' store. Will is a capable young man for a position of this kind.

—Fred. Johnson, of Larrabee, is in no wise *green* himself, but he certainly has one of the handsomest and best arranged green houses in the State. Call and see it.

—M. L. Armstrong goes to the city to-day to purchase the annual supply of holiday goods. Christmas is close at hand and the little folks already commence to smile.

—Mr. Schimmelfeng, late part proprietor of the Benton House, Larrabee, is negotiating for the purchase of the Bennett House. Mr. S. knows how to keep a hotel, and the house could not well get into better hands.

—L. H. Fassett, Franklin; W. H. Truesdell, Jamestown; Benj. Cummings, and R. Dennis, Eldred; Don A. Debise, Rochester; Thomas Mills, Duke Center; E. McCullough, Wm. Richardson, D. Nutting, M. Cummings, W. H. Spiller, Rixford; H. Schimmelfeng, and S. F. Godden, were among the late arrivals at the Wright House.

—G. S. Post, and C. Bartles, Jr., Williamsport; John C. Tyler, Clearfield; F. S. Manley, Jamestown; J. B. Brawley, N. B. Smiley, F. M. Bailey, J. K. Graham and S. Howard, Bradford; V. C. Smith and G. B. Almy, Ceres; George Stark, Philadelphia, and C. M. Horton, Buffalo, were among the late guests at the Bennett House.

Dentistry.

Dr. H. F. Lewis will be at the Wright House on the 9th inst., remaining during the week. All having need of his services will govern themselves accordingly.

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has a neatly arranged eating room connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit. 47tf

—A. B. Armstrong sells Hamilton's Ginger Tonic for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, &c. Aug. 22, m-3

—Hamilton's German Bitters are the best. Large bottles only 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. Aug. 22-3m.

—The Bradford Mutual is a home institution and makes a specialty of farm property.

MARRIED.

BOYER—ABBEY.—At the house of the bride's parents, Nov. 28, 1878, by the Rev. O. J. Rose, Mr GILMAN E. BOYER and Miss ADA ABBEY, both of Keating township.

DIED.

LOVEJOY.—In Otto township, Nov. 29, 1878, of typhoid fever, ARTHUR P. LOVEJOY, aged 20 years, 7 mos. and 17 days.

He was a man of good Christian reputation, and beloved by all. He leaves a wife and two little girls to mourn his loss. C. T. D.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Promptness.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that "The Bradford Fire Insurance Company" of Bradford, Pa., has this 28th day of October, 1878, fully adjusted and paid my loss under their Policy 119 in said company, I having suffered a loss of my furniture on the morning of October 19, 1878 in the Boro of Kendall, McKean Co. Pa. The said Company by their Secretary I. H. Hilliard, on the afternoon of the day of the fire paid me a part of my loss I having been burned out and left in a destitute condition.

SYLVESTER PAGE.

The above should have some weight in inducing farmers and other citizens to insure their dwellings and all their insurable property in this Enterprising Home Company that is managed so carefully and economically by good and reliable citizens. Every dollar of money sent out of this county for something that can be produced as well at home, is a dollar in cash and a dollar in employment lost to the community. The "Bradford Mutual" has the elements of a sound and reliable company, and the citizens should support it. 15-52 6t.

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Taraguems and Amaroces cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it. 15-51 3m

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 41 tf

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. 41

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Civil service reform has upset the calculations of many and blasted their hopes forever, Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey will blast a cold in the head in an hour. Price 25c, 50c.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-36 cow26t.

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mothers that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quicted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother songs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

For Generations Diseases arising from indiscretion have been treated with Balsam Copaiba and Mercury, until the stomachs of the patients using them became so nauseated and weakened that it was hard to decide which was the worst complaint, the disordered stomach or the original disease. At long[illegible] the Samaritan's Gift made its advent, and an entirely new system of cure was inaugurated and the beneficial results at once seen. The disgusting drugs and poisons were discarded, and to-day the Gift is prescribed by numbers of the leading Physicians; yet, notwithstanding the Samaritan's Gift is known to be a positive cure, purely vegetable, and pleasant to use, as only ten pills have to be taken, many old anti-illuvians will stick to their sickening drugs and gorge their patients for weeks, perhaps months. ☞ Has a long job and a big bill anything to do with it? Male packages $2; Female $3. Sent by mail to any address by Desmond & Co. 915 Race st., Philadelphia.

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance," but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint, or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. The most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal PARMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. In invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction in every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents; regular size, $1 00. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa 15-15 s o w, 1 y

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a *fair* trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 s o w, 1 y

LEGAL.

Notice.

Western District of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, this 29th day of November, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah Bricker, of Bradford, in the county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

16-4-3t N. C. CLARK, Assignee.

Notice.

Western District of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, this 29th day of November, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Winfield Scott, of Bradford, in the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

16-4-3t N. C. CLARK, Assignee.

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States, for the western District of Pennsylvania

S. D. Karns of Bradford, McKean county, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 17th day of December, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office 3665 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to show if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued Out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the money in court arising from the Sheriff's sale of defendant's property in above case, I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Smethport on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all persons interested are required to produce and substantiate their claims or be debarred from coming for any portion of the fund.

DAVID STERRETT, Auditor.

15-3-4t

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration have been issued to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Newcomer, deceased, late of Otto township, McKean county, Pa., all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. I. LEWIS, Adm'r
Duke Center, McKean Co., Pa.
Oct. 22, 1878.—15-51 6t

Auditor's Notice.

B. E. BROADHEAD } McKean Co. Com. Pleas
vs. } E. D. 216
BROADHEAD & Co. } Sept. Term, 1878.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to distribute money in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of defendant's real estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bradford on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said funds must present them or else be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.

H. KING, Auditor.

16-4t

Auditor's Notice.

R. F. PARSONS } McKean Co. Com. Pleas,
vs. } E. D. No. 214
SAMUEL SIPP. } Sept. Term, 1878.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to distribute money arising from the sale of defendant's real estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bradford on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878 at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said funds must present them or else be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.

H. KING, Auditor.

16-3-4t

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Sept. 27, 1878, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1878, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, September 27, 1878, and the 103d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

List of Jurors, Dec. T. 1878.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—Levi Holcomb.
Bradford—J C Cordelius, Wm Sawyer
Ceres—Wm Fassett, Nelson Peabody
Corydon—Wm Portman, C D Seaman
Eldred—W G Weaver
Hamlin—J M Robinson
Hamilton—G A Bliss
Keating—A D Burbank
Liberty—H C Barrett, C N Barrett, C H Cole, Henry Hager, J K Moore, J D Otto, S D Thomas.
Norwich—W W Brewer, A L Rifle
Smethport—C A Powell, Wm. Ramer
Wetmore—Wm. Byham, Joseph Green

TRAVERSE JURORS.

[First week, commencing Dec. 16, 1878.]

Annin—Alex. Goodrich, Eli Holcomb, Eugene Cooper, Geo. Helvig, Hiram Harder.
Bradford—Benj. Jewett, R E Whitely, Wm. Burton
Bradford Boro—A W Damon, C Fulkerson, A H Griffin.
Ceres—S A Cooper, Erastus Gleason
Eldred—Reuben Dennis, Nimrod Lamphear, Alonzo Shaw, D W Burnham, D C Young, McKean Dennis
Hamlin—Joseph Fleida
Keating—J L Bean, Jerry Chadwick, John Kent, J R McKean
Liberty—E P Bellows, Frank Coleman, J C Coleman, W C Downs, E C Dexter, George Hazen, S C Sartwell, George Heath, Nelson Vanskickles, W. A Wright, A F Bard, L B Dolley.
Lafayette—J W Palmer, Wm. Smith, E W Scott, J L Stanton
Otto—S C Smith, Wm. Lovejoy
Smethport—Hiram Bush, B C Corwin
Sergeant—W F Hatts, Adam Martin
Wetmore—L Cadwell, John Springer.

Traverse Jurors, Dec. Term, 1878.

[Second week, commencing Dec. 23, 1878]

Annin—E H Alvord, S R June, Jas. Knapp, L J Phenix, George Tubbs
Bradford—David DeGoller, W C Freeman, Z W Fisher
Bradford Boro—James Broder
Ceres—Cyrus Cooper, Chauncey Clark, Frank Van Wormer, Orson Maxson.
Eldred—Freeman Bennett, Orson Cory, Daniel Childs, Ezra Hakes
Keating—Augustus Day, Eben Gallup, Z D Gifford
Liberty—A C Coleman, J P Cone, W C Hooker, P D Simar
Lafayette—Melvin Marsh, Wm. Talbot, Erastus Turner
Norwich—O D Gallup, C P Rice
Otto—A W Ebop
Smethport—J C Hamlin, Lucius Rogers, J P Wendel, Ezek Smith.
Wetmore—Carey Cornelius, Charles Vance.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued Out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., All that certain railway known as the Bradford and Foster Brook Railway extending from Main street in the borough of Bradford, County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, to Derrick City in Bradford township, State and County aforesaid, together with all depots, stations, buildings, water stations connected therewith. Also all the passenger and freight cars, all rolling stock and engines and tracks, side tracks, switches and water tanks. Also the franchises of said railway company and all property of whatsoever name or nature connected with, attached or pertaining to the running of said railway.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of the Bradford and Foster Brook Railway Company at the suit of L. D. Caddington and others.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Dec. 2, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued Out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All the following described pieces or parcels of land situate in the Borough of Smethport, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania. First—All of out lot No. 9 in said Borough, and south of it line of land in the tenure of John Holmes, deceased, bounded as follows: on the north by Main street, (formerly Water street;) on the east by Howard street; on the south by lands formerly of John Holmes, deceased; and on the west by line of lands of O. J. Hamlin, containing about nine acres.

Second—All of out lot No. 10 as per plot of said borough and the land lying immediately south of it to the land formerly of Jno. Holmes, deceased, bounded as follows: On the north by Main street, (formerly Water street,) and Water street proper, on the east by High street and Water street, on the south by lands formerly of John Holmes, and on the west by Howard street, and containing about 10 acres; having thereon one small hay barn, and being well watered.

Third—All of out lot No. 11 as laid on the general plot of said Borough (subject, however, to the deed of exchange as made between B. Freeman and wife and B. D. Hamlin and wife) bounded as follows: On the north by Water street; on the east by Main street, on the south by the lands of Mrs. B. D. Hamlin, and on the west by Long street, and containing about seven acres.

Fourth—All of square No. 62 as laid out on the original plot of said Borough bounded as follows: On the north by Main street, (formerly King street;) on the east by High street; on the south by Main street (formerly Water st.;) on the west by Howard street, and containing one and three-fifths acres of land, be the same more or less.

Fifth—All of square No. 81 as laid out on the new plot or plan of said borough, bounded as follows: On the north by King street; on the east by Long street; on the south by Main St.; and on the west by High street, and containing one and three-fifths acres of land.

Sixth—All of the west one-half of square No. 73, as laid out on the new plot or plan of said borough, bounded as follows: On the north by Main street; on the east by land conveyed to H. Hamlin as trustee; on the south by Water street, and on the west by High street, and containing four-fifths of an acre of land.

Seventh—All of square No. 75 as laid out on the new plot or plan of said borough, bounded as follows: On the north by Main street; on the east by Marvin street; on the south by Water street; and on the west by Byron street, containing about one and three-fifths acres of land, and having thereon one two-story frame dwelling house with wing attached, one large frame barn, an abundance of small fruit trees, and a pure stock of running water.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of D. A. Easterbrook at Bursuit of J. N. Easterbrook. CHARLES P. ALLEN & O. C. ALLEN, Att'ys.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 26, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued Out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning in the centre of the road north sixty degrees east twenty perches from the stone set in the centre of the four corners, thence north thirty degrees west ten perches; thence north sixty degrees east ten perches; thence south thirty degrees east ten perches to the centre of the road; thence by the said road south thirty degrees west ten perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred perches, be the same more or less, subject to a prior conveyance of a lot in the name of William E. Winslow, thence east along said Winslow's line one hundred and seventy-three and five-tenths perches to a corner on the Warrant line of said tract; thence south forty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty-four and seven-tenths acres, more or less, being part of Warrant lot No. 74.

ALSO—All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in the county of McKean, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 99 of allotment of Keating lands contracted to R. Larrabee: thence north fifty-one and two-tenths perches to a post, southwest corner of lot No. 100, contracted to W. E. Winslow; thence east 70 perches to a post, northeast corner of said lot No. 100, in west line of lot No. 209, contracted to H. C. Rice; thence south fifty-one and two-tenths perches to a post in the west line of lot No. 212 contracted to E. M'Mahon, and northeast corner of said lot No. 99; thence by north line thereof 70 perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty-two acres, strict measure, be the same more or less, being lot No. 204 of Allotment of Keating lands in Eldred township, and part of Warrant No. 3457. About 25 acres improved, and having thereon one two-story frame house, barn, orchard, and well watered.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Eugene Mullin at the suit of E. R. Dolley.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 26, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued Out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in Eldred township, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania described as follows, to wit, being the south half part of lot No 99 of the allotment of land in said township, formerly of Leonard Rice, to be divided by a line running east and west through the land, containing fifty acres and being the south part of lot No. 99 in warrant No. 3429. About 45 acres improved and having thereon 2 frame houses, 1 barn, one orchard, and being well watered.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of H. S. Rice and L. D. Rice at the suit of Executors of Estate of A. N. Taylor, deceased.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 26, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued Out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the village of Eldred, township of Eldred, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: North by a street 20 feet wide called Railroad street; thence east by Main street, thence south by lot owned by A. N. McFall, thence west by the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company's east line of Right of Way, said lot having a frontage of four rods on Main street and extending back westerly on the south side of said Railroad street, about 8½ rods, containing about 33 square rods, on which are erected two frame stores, each 20 by 40 feet, two stories high with basements divided into dwelling rooms, and a one story kitchen addition to rear of the stores. Also a frame warehouse and store room 18 by 30 feet, also one Artesian well (so called) thereon, one of said stores now occupied as W. H. Coats Furniture Store, and the other as Lyde's Millinery and Fancy Goods Store.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. H. Coats at the suit of W. A. Marsh, Proprietor, and others.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Nov. 26, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Levari Facias* issued Out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that certain railway known as the Bradford and Foster Brook Railway, and all property of whatsoever name or nature connected with, attached or pertaining to the running of said railway.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Bradford and Foster Brook Railway Company at the suit of L. D. Caddington and others.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Dec. 2, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued Out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All the following described pieces or parcels of land situate in the Borough of Smethport, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania. First—All of out lot No. 9 in said Borough, and south of it line of land in the tenure of John Holmes, deceased, bounded as follows: on the north by Main street, (formerly Water street;) on the east by Howard street; on the south by lands formerly of John Holmes, deceased; and on the west by line of lands of O. J. Hamlin, containing about nine acres.

Second—All of out lot No. 10 as per plot of said borough and the land lying immediately south of it to the land formerly of J

Despite the Skies.

BY M. E. PERKINS.

Let us sit in our darkening weather,
Dear heart! alone together
For awhile,
And talk it all over bravely.
Nay, let me not up that white, sweet smile,
We'll face what is coming bravely or gravely,
But I cannot bear that smile.

No, I did not say the dying,
But those departing flying
Far away.
Smile so. Come a little nearer!
I can better think what I had to say.
My darling, my darling! stay nearer, be dearer
We will talk some other day.

Brilliants.

It is far easier to feign respect when we do not feel it, than to express it when we actually do; for which reason frank, straightforward people always appear hypocritical to suspicious ones. The very fear of seeming deceitful makes us seem so.

Some there are who gaze intently into the well of truth, but only in hopes of seeing their own image reflected there.

Fancy rules over two-thirds of the universe, the past and the future, while reality is confined in the present.

Men get fond of the very defects of a woman they love—as they do of chocolate and tobacco, though horribly unpalatable at first.

Good sense is the body of poetic genius; fancy, its drapery; motion, its life; and magnetism, the soul, that is everywhere, forming all into one graceful and intelligent whole.

Little minds rejoice over the errors of men of genius, as the owl rejoices at an eclipse.

Gray hairs seem like the light of a soft morn, silvering over the evening of life.

Camel-Breeding in Texas.

A Texas camel-breeder, speaking of the rearing of the "ships of the deserts," says: "They are no more trouble to raise than horses or cattle. The colts for the first three or four days are rather tender and require close attention, but after that take their chances with the herd. They feed on cactus and brush, eschewing all grasses that cattle and horses eat if the favorite cactus can be had. The females, with proper care, give a colt every year, and the ease with which they are raised, their extreme docility, and the adaptability of our climate to their nature, would seem to indicate that camel raising is a profitable business in Texas. Mr. Lanfear says there is one camel in the herd that has travelled 170 miles between sun and sun, and that almost any well broken camel is good for more than 100 miles in a day."

ALL SORTS.

Coffee is becoming an important article of production and export in Mexico.

He submit's to be seen through the microscope who suffers himself to be caught in a passion.

Drudgery and dependence are doubtless evils; but it is a great mistake to suppose that opulence always brings happiness.

The celebrated Eddystone Lighthouse in the British channel, which has buffeted the waves of a century, will probably soon disappear, owing to the undermining of the reef below it by the waters.

Large quantities of fish-hooks have been found at Pompeii, and now its time to wonder whether the stately old Pomps sneaked down the alleys on Sunday or hid the fish-poles down along their spines.

In the rotunda of the Woolwich barracks, England, there is a clock which indicates the right time, and runs with perfect precision, which has not been wound for over fifty years. This is practically perpetual motion, we should say.

There is a very curious race of sheep living upon an island in Englishman's Bay, coast of Maine. They are nearly as wild as deer, living almost entirely upon sea-weed in the Winter, also devouring the small branches and shrubs that grow upon the island.

"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the Argus of Freedom intoxicated?" "Not at all, sir. I m rely said that I had seen him so flurr d in his mind that he would undertake to cut cops with the sniffers, that's all."

The convict choir at Auburn prison is a remarkably musical organization. The organist is sentenced for grand larceny, the first violin, the first tenor and double bass are murderers, the second tenor, basso and sopranos all burglars, and the professor is a forger.

To give glass great brilliancy, take finely powdered indigo, dip into it a moistened linen rag, smear over the glass with it, and then wipe the indigo off with a perfectly dry cloth. As a substitute for this, fine sifted ashes, applied with a rag dipped in spirits, will answer.

The canal around Muscle shoals, in the Tennessee river, will be fourteen and one half miles long. The size of the locks is 320 feet between the mitre sills, sixty feet wide, ten feet lift, large enough to pass a first-class Mississippi river steamer. Something less than a million dollars in addition to the amount already expended will be necessary to complete the work.

The date, in all tropical countries, is one of the most common trees, and grows from 50 to 100 feet, affording food and clothing. For seventy years a tree yields from 250 to 400 pounds of dates. Every date tree produces three or four clusters weighing from twenty to fifty pounds each. Our dried dates are very inferior to the fresh gathered fruit. The foliage is evergreen, and the fruit has no branches.

"Pupseywack," said Mrs. Bubblecombe to her husband John the other day, "our Hauseywausey has got a sore nose and it's teething. Go and ask Dr. Brown to come right away up, there's a good Johnseywausey Pupseywhack."

"Mausseywausey," he replied, "anything a Pupseywack can do for his Rainelewassels is his lovey-joy. Kiss 'em old fellow, once more for his little one." And a year ago Bubblecombe was the pet of the club, told good stories, played billiards, and went out buggy riding to the Cliff House. Poor fellow! How many thousands are there like him, who were once stalwart young bachelors, but whom a jury of twelve impartial citizens would now unhesitatingly send to Stockton to be treated for softening of the brain!—*S. F. News Letter.*

Sir W. Gull, in a letter to the Lancet calls attention to the fact that Mr. Yonatt was four times bitten by a dog decidedly rabid, but applying caustic freely he felt no after effects. Sir W. Gull says that if he had to choose a treatment for himself he would inhale ether, and have the whole track of the wound destroyed by strong nitric acid or nitrate of silver.

Mr. H. C. Rose, President of the Republic Refinery Company of Cleveland, has patented an apparatus by which, in a few moments, crude petroleum of 32 gravity is reduced to 26 gravity, and the various light oils separated simultaneously. By the use of the steam process in connection with the apparatus, the extraordinary result of 26 degrees oil, of zero test, was produced.

All the foods of plants enter them either as invisible gases through the leaves, or in a state of perfectly limpid solutions, through the roots. Water will dissolve itself and hold in solution 3½ times its bulk of oxygen, 1½ its bulk of nitrogen, 1½ its bulk of hydrogen, once its bulk of carbonic acid, and many times its bulk of ammonia. In this way water acts as a fertilizer, conveying these and other nutritious gases as food into the plant.

Two double cousins married, perhaps eighty years ago. They are now dead. They lived in Harris county, Ga., and raised twelve children, all of whom lived to be sixty years old and upward. Alternately a deaf and dumb infant was born, making six of sound body and six afflicted. The six deaf and dumb children lost their sight at sixty years. Three of the unfortunates are, or were, boys (we don't know how many live or have died) and three girls.

In France about 60,000,000 of rabbit skins are collected annually. The principal portion are used for their hair, for hat makers, and a few million for furs, when dyed different shades. More than sixteen different transformations are given to the skins in France, while they are made to assume the appearance of costly furs, to suite the tastes and customs of different nations. France works up about seven-eighths of the quantity, and Belgium the other eighth.

The Johannisbrod, a black bread used so largely by the Russian army for food, is made with a quantity of some kind of grease, which forms a substitute for butter. It can be eaten dry; but the Russian soldier prefers, when he can get it, to break the bread into small pieces. These he puts into a bowl and pours hot water over them The grease then develops into a gravy and the whole forms a simple kind of soup

Where mutton and wool are the great desideratum, the owner having no intention of raising or breeding rams to be sold at fancy prices, it would be advisable that the ewes should be grades of good common stock; the rams of the desired breed should be used, and pure-bred rams only should be employed on the young ewes of the next generation. Thus, step by step, a well-bred animal will be attained, which is really a very easy matter.

"Hold the Fort," is a grand song, but is not appropriate for all occasions. At least so some people thought when a worthy deacon, on some anniversary occasion, formed his Sunday-school in line and marched them along the aisles, himself in front, and all vigorously singing "Hold the Fort." The consternation which seized all parties at the second—

"See the mighty host advancing,
Satan lead ng on—"

can be better imagined than described.

Extract from a base ball report: "Gerhardt advanced him a base, although he himself died at first at Delham's hands; Craver hit desperately, but only made a foul tip for Clapp to nail in, while Remsen attended to Schafer's high-fly." We don't know much about base ball, but it appears that the game went right on after "Gerhardt died at Delham's hands"—the body being removed in an ambulance, probably. We suspect Delham was not arrested for causing his death until the close of the game.

A peculiarity in the composition of the clovers and allied plants, such as peas and beans, is the occurrence of a comparatively large proportion of lime amongst their mineral constituents. It is for this reason that clover flourishes best on calcareous soils, or those which naturally contain a high proportion of lime, and cannot be profitably cultivated on soils deficient in this material. On soils of this latter character a dressing of sulphate of lime or gypsum, applied to the clover crop usually has a marked beneficial effect.

Professor Langley, of Allegheny Observatory states, as the result of his own investigations that the "sun-spots do exert a direct and real influence on terrestrial climates, by decreasing the mean temperature of this planet at their maximum. This decrease is, however so minute, that it is doubtful whether it has been directly observed or discriminated from other changes. The whole effect is represented by a change in the mean temperature of our globe in eleven years not exceeding three-tenths, and not less than one-twentieth of the Centigrade thermometer."

There is in Berkshire County, Mass., a society known as the Agassiz Association, formed by pupils of the Lenox High School for the purpose of making scientific investigations. They hold meetings weekly, and whenever circumstances will permit make excursions in search of specimens. Members become interested, and the same feeling that induces children to collect stamps, coins, buttons, etc., will induce them to gather pebbles, insects, flowers, etc. Besides all this, the teacher gets a composition once a week, without the pupil having a suspicion that he is writing one, but thinking it is only a report.

A factory is in operation at Davenport, Iowa, for the making of sugar from corn, the first in this country. This sugar is the same as maple sugar, or is chemically known as glucose pure maple sugar, grape sugar and glucose being one and the same thing. The demand for the article by confectioners alone in the United States is immense. The sources of supply heretofore have been France and Germany where glucose is made from potatoes. Here it is the product of corn wholly. It is as pleasing to the taste as honey. The production of grape sugar and glucose opens a new department for Iowa corn. The capacity of the works at Davenport is 500 bushels per day. This branch of manufacture bids fair to become of immense importance.

It is significant of the low rate at which money is procurable in England on good security, that at a recent meeting of the Birmingham Town Council the Finance Committee reported that arrangements had been made for an advance to the corporation by the Bank of England of a further loan of £500,000 at three and a half per cent. interest, upon the security of the borough rates, for the purchase of lands for the purpose of the improvement scheme about to be effected in the town under the Artisans' Dwellings' act.

Whatever happens, never forsake a friend. When enemies gather, when sickness falls upon the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scenes of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you, who has studied your interst and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend or aimed to make a friend happy.

Fifty years ago, when snuff taking was all the go, the Lord Stanhope of that day estimated that "every professed and incurable 'snuffer' takes, by a moderate computation, one pinch every ten minutes. Every pinch takes, with the splendid ceremony of whisking about a big silk handkerchief and other incidental circumstances connected with it, consumes a minute and a half out of every ten. This amounts to one day out of every ten, which makes 36½ days in the year, and if the practice be continued for forty years, two years will thus have been spent in tickling and blowing the nose."

A California paper says that the importance of the domestic nut crop is not generally known. There was a very large area planted to almonds in that state last year, though scattered over so large a stretch of country as not to attract much notice. But in a few years the yield of almonds alone will be immense, and the cultivation will certainly prove profitable, judging from past experience. The trees are as easily propagated as peach trees, and it seems there are very few localities where they cannot be successfully grown. General Bidwell's almond crop last year amounted to something like 18,000 pounds, worth at wholesale $1,500.

Before the drought of 1864 Los Angeles county, Cal., was renowned for the number of her cattle. They literally covered a thousand hills, and it was sometimes dangerous for anybody but a vaquero to go out of town any considerable distance. During 1861 hundreds of thousands of hides of horned cattle were sent out of the county. These pelts were stripped from cattle which had died of starvation, and they were called murrain hides. The disappearance of these cattle inaugurated the era of farming in Los Angeles. It was a blessing in disguise, and most of the thousand productive farms of which the country now boasts owe their existence to that drought.

Here is a story which comes from the Midlands. In the little town in which the scene is laid, the "squire's lady" in the handsome old manor house, interests herself greatly in the Sunday schools, and is rather proud of her scholars. A Sunday or two ago she took some friends with her in the afternoon to give them an insight into her "method." She choose as her "lesson" the story of Ananias and Sapphira. The children showed great intelligence in answering the questions put to them, and finally their teacher—the lady herself—asked them why God did not strike everybody dead who tells a lie? This seemed rather a poser, but suddenly a very sharp child exclaimed; "because there wouldn't be anybody left."

Are There any Jewish Millers?

This question is asked of the American Miller, which replies:

Our correspondents say that they are pretty well acquainted with millers throughout the country, and do not remember to have seen a Jew engaged in milling. They also tell us that the agency of R. G. Dun & Co. report the very same thing. We do not remember ever seeing a Jewish miller, though we have no doubt that such have existed. In the halcyon days of the Jewish nation, every family had its mill, though the women seem to have been the millers. Perhaps an inherited prejudice against the occupation as an effeminate one may account for the absence of Jews in the calling at the present time.

Referring to the fisheries in Wasco county at the Dalles and Des Chutes, the *Mountaineer* says: The company engaged in curing fish at the Dalles will propably put up five hundred half-barrels of fish this season; each half-barrel will contain twelve salmon—the total number to be taken will be about six hundred. Mr. Shearer intends curing in the vicinity of one hundred and fifty half-barrels, which will require about eighteen hundred fish. Besides the settlers and Indians will come in for probably a thousand more. The ballance of the fish—which are hundreds, thousands and millions in number—will be permitted to continue on up the streams to their hatching grounds. In no instance are the fish wantonly destroyed.

About twelve years ago Mrs. Weis, an estimable lady aged about 60 died at her home near Fort Wayne, Ind., and her remains were interred on the farm of a relative, Mr. Jacob Kœpf, about two and a half miles north of Fort Wayne. As the farm was about to pass out of the hands of the family the body was disinterred for for the purpose of being removed to Lindenwood Cemetery. The coffin, which had been resting in a damp place, was found to be well preserved. When opened the remains presented a most striking appearance. The features were unchanged, having altered in no respect since death. The body was completely petrified, every portion of it being as hard as a rock. When struck with the hand the resulting sound was as loud as as if a stone wall had been hit. Mrs. Weis was a very large women in her lifetime, and when she died weighed about 200 lbs. The weight of the petrified body was so great that it taxed to the utmost the strength of six large men to move it. The lines of the face were hardened, and the entire body was as rigid as a bronze statue. The remains were complete, with the exception of the feet, which were gone, there being only two small bones left which were detached from the ankles.

A newly invented railway lamp, largely adopted in Germany, Holland and Belgium, allows the reading of the smallest type at the furthest distance in the car, and the inventors have been awarded a medal by the Society of Arts.

The average age of the horse, when allowed to live without the risk of accidents and disease, which he incurs in his usual work, is about twenty-five years. Instances of greater longevity are recorded, on good authority, and there is reason to beleive that occasionally he has reached thirty-five or even forty years, but these are rare exceptions, and there are few which live beyond the twenty-eighth year, while a large proportion die before the twenty-fifth.

In the Virginia State Capitol at Richmond, is the historic stove of the world. It unquestionably deserves this designation, although it is best known as the "Old Stove," having been manufactured in England by one Busagio, and sent over to Lord Botetrout, in 1770, as a present to the colony of Virginia. This old stove was used in warming the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg until 1779, when the capital was removed from that place to Richmond, and served the State altogether, in heating its legislative halls, for a period of sixty years; after which it was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, and warmed that portion of the building for about forty years more, when it was laid aside as one of the sacred relics of Virginia.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

A late report of the Board of Trade of Birmingham, England, contains matter of special interest to the United States. It says, among other things: "The only shipping markets, indeed, which continue to exhibit any vitality are Australia and New Zealand, and of their orders a large and increasing proportion is going to the United States. It is remarked that, although the trade of these colonies is steadily increasing year by year, the business done with them by manufacturing firms in Birmingham and Sheffield is not now a tenth part of what it was three years ago. On the other hand, there is evidence that the Australian orders for American hardwares have increased in the same period nearly twenty fold, owing, as alleged, to the superior quality, design, or finish of these goods, and in no way to their cheapness."

A writer in Nature says that by combining the telephone with the kinesegraph he can produce a talking picture which will move and gesticulate as a man does when he is earnestly engaged in speaking. This he proposes to do by taking instantaneous photographs of the speaker at intervals of a quarter or half a second, and these, after fixing, are placed one below another on a strip or ribbon of paper wound from one cylinder to another. As each picture passed before the eye it is to be lighted up by an electric spark, and the man will thus be presented to us as at successive moments, while the recording phonograph speaks the words which the man uttered. It may be years before producing the form, motion and natural voice of the original. Who dare say now that the time will not come when whole dramas will be produced *ad libitum* from actual performances, with such fidelity that they cannot be distinguished from the original?

From the annual statistics of the trade and production of iron and steel, some remarkable facts are apparent. The price of the metals has never before been so low in this country. The decline of value since January, 1873, has been 50 per cent. on the price of pig iron, 53 per cent. as to refined bars, 60 per cent. as to Bessemer steel rails and 56 per cent. on best iron rails. The consumption of these metals by the industries of the country has not, however, declined in any similar proportion. The lowest point of depression in the business of building railroads was reached in the latter half of 1875. All the steel rails used in this country are made here, and all the iron rails except an inconsiderable fraction—less than one in three thousand. It is needless to say that times are hard in the iron business; but cheap coal and cheap iron have saved from ruin at least a hundred other domestic industries since 1873.

There is some pleasure in announcing that Feodore Vassilef, of Moscow, has had 87 children by two wives if it is only because the announcement renders any further inventions by American paragraphers certain to be looked upon as very weak inventions indeed. Vassilef's first wife was brought to bed twenty seven times, having twins sixteen times and triplets seven times while at the other four births sixteen children were born to her. She then died, and her successor, at eight births, enabled eighteen other children to rise up and call Feodore Vassilef blessed, because he had several quivers full of them. M. Kaulioff, a Russian savant, vouched for this fact a few years ago, declaring that the Vassilefs—how many of the eighty seven children survived was not stated—still lived at Moscow, and were pensioners of the government. The first Mme. Vassilef could have organized a very respectable baby-show of her own without being compelled to take in any other mothers.

Edwin Murray, a witness in the trial of London detectives for conspiracy, incidentally testified as to his experience in swindling in America. One of his schemes he described as follows: "I started with Walters, who appeared as an English gentleman supplying capital to Americans respecting the purchase of lands. I was a land surveyor. I used to go and survey their land to see if it was proper security for Walters to lend his money on. I used to give the Americans to understand that, if my hand was properly weighted, I would send in a proper report to him. I led them to understand that I was open to bribery. I found as a rule they would have victimized the 'English gentleman' if they could. I always find that people are most easily duped when they are laying themselves open to dupe others. We used to make about $400 or £80 a day. It did not, however, last long. After I had done with the clients I passed them to Walters. He used to tell them that the report received was perfectly satisfactory. But as an additional security he wished them to insure their lives. He would say that in many instances he had found that people to whom he had lent his money had died, and their creditors had to sell off their property, leaving their families destitute. So we got a percentage on the policies."

CARDS OF TRADE. MISCELLANEOUS. HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.

SMETHPORT, MCKEAN CO., PA.

To and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings.

Leave the Depot Hotel for Carriages as follows:

8:00 and 11:45 a.m
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD

Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, L've	11.55 a.m	5.20 a.m	.....
Frisbee	11.40 "	5.36 †	.....
Corry's	11.42 "	5.40 †	.....
Farmers Valley	11.51 "	5.50 †	.....
Smethport	12.10 "	6.5	.....
Crosby	12.15 "	6.20 "	.....
Colegrove	12.18 "	6.25 †	.....
Hamlin	12.29 "	6.30 "	.....
Wernwag	12.46 "	6.50 "	.....
Clermont, Arr.	1.00	7.05	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont, Lve	.....	7.55 a.m	.....
Wernwag	..... "	7.25 "	.....
Hamlin	..... "	7.05 †	.....
Colegrove	..... "	6.50 †	.....
Crosby	..... "	6.46 †	.....
Smethport	.....	6.30	.....
Farmers Valley	..... "	6.22	.....
Corry's	..... "	6.15 †	.....
Frisbee	..... "	6.00	.....
Larrabee, Arr.	.....	5.85	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 14, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr.	3 10	5 55	3 45	9 05
Windfall	1 55	5 43	2 29	8 53
Prentice Vale	1 45	5 31	2 19	8 43
Duke Centre	1 34	5 25	2 11	8 35
Rixford	1 18	5 20	2 05	8 30
Summit City	12 46	4 53	1 40	8 03
Little Boyd	12 30	4 43	1 30	7 53
Dallas City	12 22	4 38	1 25	7 47
Sawyer City	12 03	4 23	1 13	7 33
Lafferty	11 52	4 16	1 08	7 26
Tarport	11 40	4 08	12 54	7 21
Bradford Lv	11 25	4 00	12 45	7 14

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford, Arr.	9 47	1 53	5 10	10 15
Tarport	9 42	1 27	5 06	10 02
Lafferty	9 36	1 20	4 55	9 50
Sawyer City	9 26	1 12	4 45	9 41
Dallas City	9 18	1 01	4 30	9 25
Little Boyd	9 13	12 56	4 20	9 15
Summit City	8 57	12 46	4 21	9 00
Rixford	7 35	12 19	3 55	8 30
Duke Centre	7 30	12 14	3 49	8 12
Prentice Vale	7 20	12 03	3 42	8 03
Windfall	7 14	11 55	3 35	7 45
Eldred, Lv	7 00	11 05	3 25	7 35

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.19; Jamison's, 8.37; Aurora, 8.39; Wales, 8.45; Holland, 8.53; Protection, 9.08; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.35; Franklinville, 9.43; Ischua, 9.55; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.55; Eldred, 11.05; Larrabees, 11.15; Sartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.37; Fort Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.56; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.22; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, Arrives at Bradford at 12.15; p.m., at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.09; Elma, 5.06; Jamison's, 5.15; Aurora, 5.22; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 6.05; Arcade, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.26; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Fort Allegany, 8.35, connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Fort Allegany 6:00 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point, 6.40; Sartwell, 6.34; Larrabees, 6.25 Eldred, 7.12; State Line, 7.23; Portville, 7.35; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.06; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.44; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9.18; Arcade, 9.25; Protection, 9.31; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.55; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.56; Liberty, 2.07; Fort Allegany, 2.25; Turtle Point, 2.36; Sartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.03; state Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.20 Weston's, 3.28; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.58; Ischua, 4.18; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.49; Yorkshire, 4.55; Arcade, 5.05; Protection, 5.17; Holland, 5.22; Wales, 5.35; Aurora, 5.46; Jamison's, 6.03; Elma, 6.07; Springbrook, 6.01; Ebenezer, 6.13; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	.....	11.55 p. m
"	"	"	Warren	4.45 p.m.
"	"	"	Irvineton	5.09 p.m
"	"	"	Corry	6.00 p.m
"	"	arr. at Erie	.....	7.35 p.m
ERIE ACCOM leaves	Kane	.....	6.30 p.m
"	"	"	Warren	7.55 a.m
"	"	"	Irvineton	9.00 a.m
"	"	"	Corry	9.10 a.m
"	"	arr. at Erie	.....	10.35 a.m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	.....	11.30 a. m
"	"	"	Corry	1.30 p.m
"	"	"	Irvineton	2.08 p.m
"	"	"	Warren	2.50 p.m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	.....	7.05 a.m
KANE ACCOM. leaves	Erie	.....	4.10 p.m
"	"	"	Corry	5.05 p.m
"	"	"	Irvineton	7.35 p.m
"	"	"	Warren	7.50 p.m
"	"	arr. at Kane	.....	8.50 p.m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & E. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & E. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gn'l Supt.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

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and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

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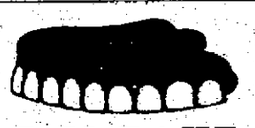
Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.



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